THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Governments.

[FEBRUARY 28, 1777.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1334.]

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

THE firſt part of the firſt ſentence in the tyrant's ſpeech contains a true aſſertion, viz. that "Nothing could have afforded him ſo much ſatisfaction as to have been able to inform his Parliament, that his troubles here were at an end;" but in the ſame ſentence and breath, he ſpeaks of the oppreſſions of our leaders, whereas it is well known that no people in the world enjoy a greater ſhare of freedom than we do, and that our *leaders* are fairly and freely choſen by the people, who have always cheerfully ſubmitted to them, and finiſhes the ſentence with aſſerting the object of thoſe leaders always was dominion and power; whereas he knows full well, that, till he forced us to renounce all allegiance to him, by a ſeries of oppreſſions and cruelties unparalelled in the annals of mankind, and by a finiſhing ſtroke, put us totally from under his protection, we conſtantly looked upon him as our liege Sovereign; and that every Aſſembly, or Convention, and even county committee, made ſolemn and ſincere proteſtations of their loyalty and attachment to his Crown and Government; that the laſt petition of our Congreſs prayed that we might be continued under his protection, and ſubject to all the laws and regulations that were in force in 1773, and aſked but for *peace, liberty, and ſafety*; he knows alſo full well that had we been aiming at independence, we might have much ſooner obtained it, and ſhould undoubtedly have been in a much better condition for war, as every day's experience teaches him. He adds, "*they have rejected, with circumſtances of indignity and inſult, the means of conciliation, held out to them under the authority of our commiſſion.*" What were the means of conciliation, and how held out? Does he mean Lord Howe's, or rather Lord Drummond's propoſal, that we ſhould return under his yoke, on his bare promiſe that ſome *acts ſhould be reviſed*, and I know not what done with Governors inſtructions? Does he call it *holding out the means of conciliation?* For an Admiral with a powerful fleet, and a General with a fierce and formidable army, to block up our harbours, cruiſe on our coaſts, and butchering hundreds of our people, to propoſe ſuch terms as theſe, and to private perſons too, for Lord Howe would not conſent to treat with the Committee of Congreſs, but as private Gentlemen. Could we have been more inſulted? Or could there have been a greater mockery than ſuch a manner of propoſing a reconciliation? But ſuppoſe no objection had been made to the humiliating manner in which they were propoſed, and the inſulting terms had been accepted, could the tyrant have ſtopped the uplifted knife or hatchet, ready by his command to ſtrike the fatal ſtroke on many an helpleſs woman and innocent babe on our extenſive frontiers? Had all the ſavage tribes been as ready to undertake the bloody work for him, as ſome were, and had they been ſucceſsful, it would have been out of his power to have checked them in their cruel career, till they had deſolated whole countries. Had the Tories in the different States poſſeſſed more courage, and had our ſlaves their cruelty and ingratitude, they would have been engaged in the interior and lower parts of the country, in the ſame work of death and deſolation, whilſt the Indians were, with unabating ardour, toiling at it on our frontiers. This might have been our ſituation for aught that George III. or Lord Howe could tell at the time they mocked us with propoſals of peace! But it has been aſked by us a thouſand times, and never anſwered, why, if the Britiſh King meant to treat with us, if he meant to ſuffer us to enjoy peace, or if he did not intend at all events to revenge the inſult he thought had been offered him, did he not recall his army, and his inhuman emiſſaries from amongſt the Indians? The falſehood then of this part of his ſpeech is too evident and glaring, and it will ſtand recorded as an everlaſting monument of his wickedneſs and cruelty. His next ſentence contains an honeſt confeſſion, at leaſt, that much miſchief may accrue to him from this war of his own ſeeking, and I am glad to find that he there acknowledges that it may have a conſiderable effect on the ſyſtem of all Europe. Then follows a plain confeſſion that he has not yet found ſuch unanimity at home as he could wiſh; "one *great* advantage, however, ſays he, will be derived from the object of the rebels being openly avowed and clearly underſtood; we ſhall have unanimity at home," but ſhamefully adds, "founded on the general conviction of the *juſtice* and NECESSITY *of our meaſures*;" for there is not an honeſt man in England who is acquainted with our proceedings in America who does not ſee the injuſtice and folly of all his meaſures: And yet he impiouſly attributes his ſucceſs in Canada to "the bleſſings of Divine Providence." I will here remark, by the bye, that he is very thankful to Heaven, and thinks highly of the bravery and good conduct of his fleets and armies, that have enabled him to *recover Canada*. It is not three years ſince he thought that five thouſand men were able to march through America, but now he is very thankful that ſeven thouſand of his beſt troops have been able to keep their ground in Canada. As to the bleſſing of Providence I think that has been greatly in our favour, as might be ſhewn in a thouſand inſtances which gratitude prompts me fully to point out at a future time; and even in the inſtance before us, I think we have more reaſon to be thankful than he has; for had we got poſſeſſion of Quebec it would have coſt us an immenſe expenſe of blood and treaſure to have kept it; our forces would have been too much ſcattered abroad, and theirs, which are now in Canada, might have been perhaps in Philadelphia. He next mentions his ſucceſs at New York, which every ſenſible American muſt ſee has been of ſervice to us, not only by emboldening his army to attempt to march to Philadelphia, and ſo put it in our General's power to chaſtiſe them as he has, but by enabling General Howe to ſend ſuch flattering and true accounts of his rapid ſucceſſes, as muſt put even the crafty tyrant off his guard, and induce him to think when he hears them that no farther "*preparation is neceſſary*" *for another campaign.*" He proceeds to tell, according to his cuſtom, of the aſſurances of amity he has received from the ſeveral Courts of Europe, but at the ſame time ſhews that he put but little confidence in them, for ſays he "*nevertheleſs it is expedient we ſhould be in a reſpectable ſtate of defence at home.*" From this part of his ſpeech we have a confirmation of the accounts we have had of a quarrel between Spain and Portugal. In reading this ſentence I was ſhocked when I came to "I hope that all miſunderſtandings may be removed, and Europe continue to enjoy the *ineſtimable bleſſings* of peace." Good God! What a monſter! that he ſhould wiſh for peace in Europe only, that he might proſecute with more vigour a cruel and bloody war in America! for he could have nothing elſe in view in this wiſh, as it is well known that the deſtruction of thouſands in the Eaſt Indies, the butchery of the unhappy Caribs, the miſeries of war in Corſica, and Poland, and the dreadful carnage in battles between the Ruſſians and Turks, were viewed by him with pleaſure or unconcern; and what can be ſaid for his calling *peace* an INESTIMABLE *bleſſing*, and yet, thus inhumanly robbing us of it! In his addreſs to my Lords and Gentlemen, he then aſſerts that "no people ever enjoyed more happineſs, or lived under a milder government, than the revolted provinces. I muſt deſire the readers of this part of the ſpeech to peruſe the proceedings of Congreſs, if they do not ſee the falſehood of this aſſertion. It is curious enough to find him attributing our "improvements in every art," which he meanly ſays "*we boaſt ſo much of*," and our numbers, &c. to the mildneſs of *his Government*, which has been a ſeries of oppreſſions and cruelty. No ſooner had he patched up a peace with France and Spain than he prepared for war with his ſubjects, and began it by trying the ſtrength of his prerogative at home, and hardening the hearts of his troops, and training them up to ſlaughter their fellow citizens without remorſe. His fleets were brought on by the ſame kind of diſcipline to be able to go through the deſtructive work they are now engaged in. Captains of ſhips of war were made Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, and were ſoon rendered very expert in peruſing, ſearching, and plundering all veſſels which fell in their way. They were taught, that our trade was altogether under the direction of Parliament, and were to have been awed into a belief, that it was our duty to ſubmit to every oppreſſion and inſult they might offer, if we dared to complain, or think of reſiſtance, we were to have been convinced that reſiſtance was vain. The little veſſels of the diſtreſſed trader in theſe wretched colonies, flying from their ſhips of war with a few comforts and neceſſaries of life, bought of a cheaper market than England afforded, gave them an idea that their ſhips would always ſweep our ſeas. The ſucceſs of the hired ruffians a Brentford, and the guards in the St. George's fields, led the tyrant to believe that his armies would meet with no reſiſtance in America. His ſhips and tenders had effectually cut off our ſupply of ſpecie from the Weſt Indies, with which remittances were made to England in his grand-father's reign; he then began to execute Sir William Keith's ſcheme of raiſing a revenue in America; a ſcheme which had been rejected as dangerous in the reign of George II. and thus Pharoah like, attempted to make us burn bricks without ſtraw. From the fertility of our ſoil, and the bleſſings

Heaven, on our labours great numbers acquired comfortable fortunes under the milder government of his predeceſſors, and from the natural ingenuity of our people, we have rivalled the Europeans in arts and ſciences; but it may well be doubted whether we ſhould not have been at this day in the depths of ignorance and wretchedneſs, had we never experienced more "*happineſs, and a milder government*," than we did under George III. And had our anceſtors known nothing of the bleſſings of liberty, had they not bled for it in England, to ſecure it to the ungrateful and infatuated people of that iſland, or had they not fled to enjoy it here, or had we always been ruled with a rod of iron, we might indeed have been in ſuch a ſtate of miſery and ignorance as not to know what are the rights of mankind, or how to vindicate them; but the intolerable oppreſſion, inſults, and diabolical cruelty we experienced under his reign, muſt have driven us to deſpair, which would eaſily enable us to "*make head againſt the whole power, as he calls it, of the mother country.*" But the difficulty he finds now in conquering America, he fooliſhly attributes to her vaſt power, acquired purely by the merciful indulgence of her kind mother country, ignorant of the wonderful effects produced by unanimity and zeal amongſt a brave people, ſtruggling for their deareſt rights and privileges. I am, your humble ſervant,

AN AMERICAN.

BOSTON, *January* 13.

A PERSON who lately left Halifax, informs, that a few days before he came a way, a ſchooner arrived there from Falmouth, with deſpatches, part of which ſhe left at that place, and proceeded with the reſt to General Howe at New York; and that he heard General Mercer (who commands at Halifax) the next day declare on 'change, that a war with France was inevitable, and that the damn'd rebels (as he ſtiled us) would ſtill hold America in poſſeſſion. He alſo reports, that when the Heſſians were paraded at Halifax, they took an oath to ſpare neither man, woman, nor child.

We learn from Halifax, that an armed brig named the Independence, was taken by Dawſon and a tranſport ſhip, and carried to fort Cumberland. The brig engaged Dawſon ſome time, but the ſhip running up along ſide, having ſoldiers on board concealed, who inſtantly roſe up and fired a volley of ſmall arms into the brig, obliged her to ſtrike.

It is reported the brig Independence, Captain Sampſon, would have taken Dawſon before the ſhip came up, had his men ſtood to their quarters; two or three of whom, it is ſaid, he killed for leaving them.

It is a faſt that a Heſſian officer of rank, who was lately made priſoner by the army of the United States, affirmed to an officer of Diſtinction, that the Heſſian troops were now 4000 leſs in number than they were when they firſt landed in New York.

Several prizes have lately arrived within this State, which were taken by the Union, Waſhington, and Tyrannicide armed veſſels.

PROVIDENCE, *Jan.* 18. A letter from Morris Town, New Jerſey, to a Gentleman here, informs, that in the late action between the militia and Waldeckers, a Colonel of dragoons was killed, whoſe loſs was much lamented by the enemy

Sunday laſt General Arnold arrived here from the weſtward.

Tueſday night laſt ſome men from the enemy's ſhips that lay at Prudence ſet fire to a houſe on that iſland, which was communicated to one or two other buildings, and gave riſe to a report that the enemy had burnt the town of Newport. Theſe were the only buildings that remained on the iſland after Wallace's expedition up the bay laſt winter.

Captain Ayres, who lately went with a flag of truce to Newport, returned on Wedneſday, and brought with him about 50 Americans, in exchange for a number of priſoners he delivered there.

On Friday morning, laſt week, a party of our troops from Seconnet, with one 18 and one 12 pounder, drove the Cerberus man of war from Fogland ferry. She returned the fire briſkly for ſome time, and ſlightly wounded one of our men; but was at length obliged to put to ſea, and is ſince arrived at Newport. By certain accounts received from thence, we learn, that ſhe was conſiderably damaged in her hull, and had 6 men killed, and a number wounded.

We hear that General Clinton has ſailed from Newport for England in the Aſia man of war, and that Earl Percy (whom General Gage ſo highly commended for his *agility* in the Lexington retreat) now commands the miniſterial troops at Rhode Iſland.

Jan. 25. A Newport paper of Thurſday ſe'nnight contains an addreſs from the Tories to General Clinton, entreating him to uſe his influence with the pretended commiſſioners of peace, that through his interceſſion they may "once more enjoy the King's moſt gracious protection."

Since our laſt a veſſel arrived in a neighbouring State from Martinico, A Gentleman who came in her informs, that a conſiderable number of troops have lately arrived there from France in ſome ſhips of war, and that a body of 10,000 men will ſoon be aſſembled at that iſland. He further informs, that the French at Martinico conſider a war between France and Great Britain as inevitable.

NEW LONDON, *Jan.* 24. We are informed, that Captain Phips, who lately eſcaped from the fleet at Newport, heard a letter read by an Heſſian officer; another Heſſian, who ſtood by, heard it, and could ſpeak Engliſh, told Phips, that the contents were to recal the Heſſian troops, for the dominions of the Prince of Heſſe were invaded by the French King.

The following is an extract of a letter from a Gentleman of honour and diſtinction, a priſoner in New York, *dated the 26th of Dec.* 1776.

"The diſtreſs of the priſoners cannot be communicated by words; 20 or 30 die every day; they lie in heaps unburied; what numbers of my countrymen have died by cold and hunger, periſhed for want of the common neceſſaries of life! I have ſeen it. This, Sir, is the boaſted *Britiſh clemency* (I myſelf had well nigh periſhed under it.) The New England people can have no idea of ſuch barbarous policy; nothing can ſtop ſuch treatment but retaliation. I ever deſpiſed *private* revenge, but that of the *public* muſt be in this caſe juſt and neceſſary; it is due to the manes of our murdered countrymen, and that alone can protect the ſurvivors, in the like ſituation.' Rather than experience again their barbarity and inſults, may I fall by the ſword of the Heſſians,

HARTFORD, *Jan.* 20. Laſt Saturday about 20 Britiſh officers and ſoldiers came to town from the weſtward; about 160 more are on their way to this place. They are part of the 500 who were lately taken priſoners at Princeton.

By the laſt accounts from our army at and near Kingſbridge, we are informed, that the Hon. General Heath, with his party, had ſurrounded fort Independence, except one narrow paſſage—Had taken up the lower bridge, known by the name of Dykeman's, and it was thought they would ſoon be in poſſeſſion of that fortreſs.

FISH KILL, *Jan.* 23. We learn the recruiting ſervice goes on briſkly in this State, and that the regiments ordered to be raiſed in it will ſoon be full.

By the laſt accounts from Long Iſland we are credibly informed that after the defeat of the enemy at Trenton, General Howe ordered all the male inhabitants of Long Iſland, capable of bearing arms, immediately to repair to New York, to reinforce the Britiſh army; and that the women and children were reduced to great extremities by being there left deſtitute and expoſed to the ravages of the troops left for the defence of the iſland.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the King of Great Britain hath agreed with the Prince of Heſſe, to ſend to his Highneſs's principality as many American Tories as may be neceſſary to replace the Heſſians who may be killed or taken priſoners by the Americans.

NEW YORK, *Jan.* 20. On Monday laſt Mr. CHARLES LEE was brought to this city from Brunſwick, and put into cuſtody of a ſtrong guard.

Major French, who lately eſcaped out of priſon in Connecticut, where he has been treated with great ſeverity, is ſafely arrived in town.

The ſhip Lord North, Captain Roſs, arrived here yeſterday from Antigua, and brought in with him a brig from St. Martins, bound to Philadelphia, with ſalt and dry goods.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 12. A London print, of the 2d of December, it is ſaid, was found in a prize lately taken, and carried into a port in the Maſſachuſetts State, wherein was inſerted an account, that an Engliſh cutter had taken and carried to England, a veſſel from France bound to America, with deſpatches, by which they learnt, that the Court of France were determined to aſſiſt the Americans with a powerful fleet in the ſpring; that on the Britiſh Court's receiving this account, they immediately gave orders for fitting ſeveral large ſhips, and that 1500 ſeamen were preſſed in one night to man them.

Extract of a letter from London, *November* 1.

"Recruiting parties are ſent into different parts of Germany, on the part of Great Britain; recruits are alſo daily raiſing in the different parts of this kingdom, add to this, that all Scotland is ranſacked for men. One thouſand Roman Catholics are already raiſed in Ireland, to whom the oath of ſupremacy is not adminiſtered, and the different ſhips of war now building, not only in the public, but private yards, ſhow plainly that England has no thoughts of a peace with America. An embargo juſt laid on the exportation of proviſions; the fall of ſtocks from 7 to 5 per cent. 10 or 12 ſhips of the line lately put into commiſſion; the hotteſt preſs that has been known for many years all over the kingdom, and five pounds bounty offered to ſeamen, influences every perſon to think that an European war is inevitable."

A large tranſport with Heſſian recruits, and part of the Scotch Fuſileers, driven off the coaſt of America and diſmaſted, is arrived at Montſerrat.

On Friday laſt was brought to town, a number of Heſſian and Britiſh priſoners, which, together with thoſe mentioned in our laſt, make near one hundred brought in within a week.

Feb. 15. An officer, juſt arrived from head quarters, informs, that

in the ſkirmiſh laſt Saturday, our troops drove a large body of the Britiſh forces back to Brunſwick, after killing about three hundred of them, and taking a conſiderable number of cattle. And that ſcarce a day paſſes but ſome of the enemy are brought in priſoners, by our ſcouting parties.

The Aſſembly have elected Dr. Franklin, Robert Morris, William Moore, and Jonathan B. Smith, Eſquires, and General Roberdeau, Delegates in the Continental Congreſs.

On Thurſday the 30th ult. Colonel Parker, with 300 men, attacked a large foraging party near Quible Town, who had ſix pieces of cannon. He was obliged, by ſuperiority of numbers, to retire with the loſs of 7 men; by a deſerter and a priſoner we learn, that the enemy loſt 25 men, and had a number wounded.

BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 11. By the laſt accounts from New Jerſey we learn, that General Lee was ſtill at Brunſwick, under a ſtrong guard, but that he was treated with great reſpect by moſt of the officers of the Britiſh army; that General Howe had refuſed to ſee him, and that he had treated him with ſeveral indignities; that he had, notwithſtanding, a high ſenſe of the General's military abilities, and wiſhed for a pretext to excuſe him from exchanging him; that General LEE retained his inflexible attachment to the liberties of America, and that he openly avowed it upon all occaſions. It is impoſſible for an American to reflect upon the important ſervices this illuſtrious General has rendered to the United States, by rouſing and directing their military ſpirit in the controverſy, by forming their armies, by exciting a ſpirit of emulation and laudable ambition among their officers, by his attention to the health, clothing, &c. of their ſoldiers, and, laſtly, by his zeal in inculcating the principles of liberty and good government upon all orders and claſſes of men, without reſolving to redeem him, or to retaliate, with tenfold vengeance, the leaſt indignity or injury that is offered to his perſon or character.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, *Feb.* 8, 1777.

"A letter of marque brig, belonging to this port, is juſt arrived here with a valuable prize. She is a brig, laden with a large quantity of excellent rum, conſigned to General Howe."

Though our military affairs in the State of New York are in a proſperous way, yet the intelligence mentioned by way of report, in our laſt, of the rapid progreſs of our arms on Long Iſland and York iſland ſeems not to be well founded.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 28.

ON Tueſday the 11th inſtant died ADAM FLEMING, Eſq, of Wigton, in Surry, and on the 19th was interred at Cabin Point chapel, where a ſermon was preached ſuitable to the occaſion by the Rev. Benjamin Blagrove. His funeral was attended by the Royal Arch Lodge of Free Maſons of that place (whereof he was Deputy Maſter) accompanied by a Deputation of the Blandford Lodge, who went in proceſſion to and from the chapel, paying him the due honours of Maſonry.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THIS is to certify to all whom it may concern, that I was taken in the Ship *Jane* of *London* from the Iſland of *Tortola* to *London*, by the armed Brig *Liberty*, *Thomas Lilly*, belonging to the Commonwealth of *Virginia*, and that myſelf, Officers, and Seamen, were treated well, and ſerved with Proviſion and Rum the ſame as the ſaid Brigs Crew; and that, ſoon after our Arrival in *Virginia*, at the Brig's Port, we all had our Cheſts, Beds, Books, Inſtruments, and Caſh, delivered to us, mine only excepted, which was detained, I believe, to ſearch for Letters or Papers that might be prejudicial to the Commonwealth aforeſaid; that after my Cheſt, Trunks, &c. were looked over, every Thing was delivered to me, except ſome Packets of Letters, which the ſaid *Lilly* thought he was in Honour bound to the Cauſe he had entered into to ſhow to the Governor and Council; after their Peruſal, they were delivered likewiſe. I alſo certify, that we all were paid our full Wages from the Time of Entry to the Time the Ship was diſcharged, as per my Ship's Articles. DAVID WALLACE.

Teſt, STEPHEN MITCHELL.
THOMAS CHRISTIE.

☞ Received likewiſe as follows, a Trunk and Bandbox containing a Lady's wearing Apparel, Jewels, &c. two Bracelets ſet in Gold, and ſet round with Diamonds, of an oval Shape, one the miniature Picture of the Commandant of *St. Croix*, the other I believe his Cypher. Likewiſe two Watches, one Puncheon and a forty Gallon Caſk of Rum, ſix Dozen of Wine, a Cheſt of Clothes that belonged to my Mate, who died in the Iſland of *Tortola*: Theſe Clothes I ſold to the ſaid *Thomas Lilly*, of my own free Will and Accord, and received of him the Amount, *viz.* 51l. 3s. DAVID WALLACE.

Teſt, STEPHEN MITCHELL.
THOMAS CHRISTIE.

EDENTON, *North Carolina*, *Feb.* 15, 1777.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, at the late Dwelling Houſe of *Thomas Jones*, Eſq; Attorney at Law, deceaſed, in *Edenton*, on *Wedneſday* the 19th Day of *March* next, all the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed, conſiſting of a Variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, *viz.* Mohogany Chairs and Tables, one Pair of large gilt framed Looking-Glaſſes, Beds, Bedſteads, &c. a ſingle RIDING-CHAIR and HARNESS, and KITCHEN FURNITURE; alſo a large Collection of Law and other BOOKS. Six Months Credit will be allowed for all Sums above 40s. the Purchaſers giving Bond (with approved Security) to carry Intereſt from the Date if not paid in one Month after becoming due.

Alſo to be ſold by private Sale, the HOUSES and LOTS in *Edenton* belonging to the ſaid Deceaſed; about two thouſand Acres of LAND lying about three Miles from *Edenton*, well timbered, and very good Land; and a Tract of LAND in *Edgcumbe* County, not far from *Tarborough*, containing 662 Acres. For Terms of the Land apply to the Executors, who will ſhew the ſame, and give Titles to thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

(‖) DANIEL EARL.
WALTER FERGUSON.
CHARLES BONDFIELD. } Exec'rs.

THE Continental Officers of the new raiſed Troops of the following Counties, *Auguſta*, *Amberſt*, *Fairfax*, *Culpeper*, *Orange*, *Spotſylvania*, *Fauquier*, *Cumberland*, *Caroline*, *Staffford*, and *King George*, are deſired to take Notice, that by a Reſolution of the Hon. the Governor and Council they are formed into a Battalion, to be under my Command; and as ſoon as any of them complete their Quota of Men, they are hereby deſired to March immediately to *Fredericksburg*, where they will receive farther Inſtructions. It is recommended that the Men furniſh themſelves with every neceſſary that they poſſibly can for a Camp. 2‖ EDWARD STEVENS, Col. 10th Bat.

THE Subſcriber, near *Warwick*, has for Sale, an Aſſortment of MEDICINES, conſiſting of Bark, Rhubarb, Jalap, Ipecacuanha, Glauber Salts, Calomel, and ſundry other Mercurials, Senna, Manna, Emetic and ſoluble Tartar, Salt of Wormwood, Cream and vitriolated Tartar, crude and diaphoretic Antimony, Cinnabar, Golden Sulphur and Crocus of ditto, Squills, Valerian, Contrayerva, Gentian, Orange Peel, Camomile Flowers, Juniper Berries, Sugar of Lead, blue and white Vitriol, *Spaniſh* Flies, Bole Armenic, Dragon's Blood, Roch Allum, Lenitive Electuary, white Wax, Roſin, *Burgundy* Pitch, moſt Kinds of medicinal Gums, Balſams, Spirits, Salts, eſſential Oils, Extracts, Plaiſters, &c. Syrup and Ointment Pots, double Flint Bottles, Gallipots, a Clyſter Syringe, Clyſter Pipes, a very large and Quart Marble Mortar, a large Bell Metal Mortar, a fine large Stove and Pipe, &c &c. Any Perſon who will purchaſe the Whole may have them at an Hundred *per Cent.* for each.

(2‖) SAMUEL NIVINS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 26, 1777.

THE Truſtees of Col. *Philip Johnſon* being anxious to ſettle his Affairs, and having now a good Proſpect of paying in a ſhort Time the Demands of ſuch of his Creditors as acceded to the Deed of Truſt, deſire a Meeting of thoſe Creditors, at the Houſe of Mr. *James Southall* in this City, on *Thurſday* the 13th of *March* next. If any of them ſhould be unable to attend, they are requeſted to ſend their Claims properly ſtated.——All thoſe indebted to the Truſt Eſtate for the Hire of Negroes, or otherwiſe, are deſired to make immediate Payments to Mr. *John Watkins* of *King William* County, who will attend here the ſame Day. *No indulgences can be given.* THE TRUSTEES.

ARABIA,

NEAR 15 Hands high, very ſtrong made and a beautiful Bay, ſtands at my Houſe this Spring in *Cumberland*, on *Appamattox* River, near Mr. *Joſeph Thomſon*'s Ordinary, to cover Mares at 30s. the Seaſon, two Dollars the Leap, or 3l. to enſure a Colt.——ARABIA was got by old JANUS, on a fine blooded Mare got by an imported Horſe. He is allowed to be complete, remarkable for running ſwift, and his Colts ſell very high. The Mares ſhall have good Paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

(1) THOMAS MOODY.

One Hundred and Sixty Dollars Reward,

FOR ſecuring the undermentioned Deſerters, enliſted under me for Captain *Smith*'s Company of the 2d *Georgia* Battalion, *viz.* WILLIAM DORTON of *Williamſburg*, of a pale Complexion, ſerved 12 Months in the 2d *Virginia* Regiment, under Captain *R. K. Meade*, and I have been informed has ſince enliſted under one Lieutenant *Maſon*; WILLIAM STRANGE of *Brunſwick*, who ſerved in the ſame Regiment; JOHN WILLIAMS, who ſerved under Capt. *Morgan Alexander*, but what County he came from I do not remember; ROBERT WILKINS of *Henrico*; JOHN LEE and JOHN STITH of *Bedford*; JOHN VEST of *Buckingham*; and THOMAS KELLY, who informed me he had been a Priſoner with the *Indians*. I will give the above Reward for the above Deſerters, or TWENTY DOLLARS for each, if brought to *Cumberland* Courthouſe, where they may join their Company.

(4‖) ALEXANDER BAUGH, Lieut.

FOR Sale, at *Frederickſburg*, about 1400 wt. of good GUNPOWDER, on reaſonable Terms.

(4‖) ELIEZER CALLENDER.

TO be SOLD, at public Sale, before the *Raleigh* in *Williamſburg*, for ready Money, on *Thurſday* the 6th of *March* next, a Cargo of dry Goods, conſiſting of *Ruſſia* Sail Duck, ſtriped Blankets, Oſnabrugs, black Pepper, Gunpowder, Writing Paper, and *Bath* Coating.——We are in Want of 500 wt. of TALLOW, for which we will give 1s. per lb. alſo 100 Hogſheads of the beſt MOUNTAIN TOBACCO, for which we will give 20s. per 100 wt. Thoſe who have theſe Articles for Sale are deſired to apply to *Turner Southall*, or *Abraham Cowley*, who will be authoriſed to pay for the ſame, or to

JOSHUA STORRS,
H. WALKER, & Co.

PORT RAPPAHANNOCK.

MASTERS and Owners of Veſſels, and all others whom it may concern, are requeſted to take Notice that the Naval Office for the Diſtrict of *Rappahannock* River is now open on *Morattico Point* (perhaps better knwon by the Name of *Tarpley's Point*) at the Mouth of *Morattico* Creek, about Midway between *Hobb's Hole* and *Urbanna*, where due Attendance will be given to diſcharge the Duty of the ſaid Office according to Law.

(‖) HUDSON MUSE, Naval Officer.

TO be SOLD, at public Vendue, at the Town of *Frederickſburg*, on *Thurſday* the 6th of *March* next, the Sloop UNITY, about 60 Tons Burthen, with her Tackle and Apparel. She is a prime Sailer, and well found with Sails and Rigging; alſo the Sloop BUNETTA, about 30 Tons Burthen, with her Tackle and Apparel, a remarkable ſwift Sailer, and well found; likewiſe ſeveral NEGROES. (2‖) DAVID LOUDON.

PORT YORK *River*, *February* 14, 1777.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Naval Office for this Diſtrict is kept at *York* Town, where Attendance will be given to enter and clear Veſſels according to Law. (2) MATTHEW POPE, N. O.

*** I have appointed Mr. *Lawrence Smith* to act as Deputy in my Abſence.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the upper End of *Middleſex*, a CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE about 13¼ Hands high, with a ſmall Star in his Forehead, he was bred in the upper End of *King & Queen* or *King William*, near *Todd's Bridge*. Whoever takes up the ſaid Horſe, and conveives me Word, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by the Subſcriber, living near *Abingdon* Church, in *Glouceſter* County. (‖) ROGER BLACKBURN.

DUMFRIES, *February* 2, 1777.

THE Officers that are marching Men to the continental Army will be pleaſed to apply to the Commiſſaries at the following Places to draw Proviſions, *viz.* Mr. *James Hunter*, Jun. at *Frederickſburg*, Mr. *Andrew Gifford* at *Dumfries*, and Mr. *Joſiah Watſon* at *Alexandria*. As Proviſions are now laid in all along the Road to the Camp, there is no farther Occaſion for Proviſion Waggons.

(4) RICHARD GRAHAM, Deputy Com. Gen.

TO be ſold, at public Sale, at Mr. *Buckſtrout*'s Store, in *Williamſburg*, on *Wedneſday* the 5th of *March* next, a Cargo of GOODS juſt imported from *St. Euſtatia*, conſiſting of *Ruſſia* Sail Duck, ſtriped Blankets, *German* Oſnabrugs, white Linens, Cutteau and Penknives, Knives and Forks, Pins, Needles, Ivory Combs, and ſeveral other Articles; alſo the following Medicines, *viz. Jeſuit's* Bark, Ipecacuanha, *Spaniſh* Flies, Camphor, Jalap, Calomel, Opium, Myrrh, Aloes, and Salts.——The Sale to begin at 10 o'Clock.

(2‖) JOHN HART, & Co.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 17, 1777.

THE Subſcribers being to leave this Country in a very ſhort Time, deſire all Perſons who have any Claims againſt them to bring them in, that they may be ſettled and paid off; and hope all thoſe who have not yet ſettled their open Accounts will do it ſpeedily. (‖)

HENRY MITCHELL,
JAMES FREELAND,

*** The HOUSES and LOTS in Poſſeſſion of *Henry Mitchell*, on the main Street in *Frederickſburg*, are to be ſold or rented. The Houſes are almoſt new, and very convenient for People in Trade.

THE 2d Regiment having marched to the Northward, all Officers to whom General *Lewis* gave Furloughs till laſt Spring, on Account of their ill State of Health, have my poſitive Orders to join their Regiment immediately. Thoſe Officers who have been promoted by the Committees muſt ſtill conſider themſelves as officers of the 2d Regiment until they have permiſſion from General *Lewis* to reſign, and are therefore ordered immediately to follow their Regiment with the Men they have recruited.——Lieutenant *Marks* is ordered to give *John Shelton*, a Fifer whom he recruited in *Williamſburg*, when the Regiment was diſcharged, a Paſs to join his Regiment to the Northward. A. SPOTSWOOD, Lieut. Col. 2d Reg.

TO be SOLD, on *Tueſday* the 4th of *March*, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the higheſt Bidders, the Lot and Houſes on the main Street in *Williamſburg*, adjoining the *Raleigh* Tavern, where Mr. *Alexander Craig* formerly lived. A Houſe and Part of a Lot in *Waller* Street, with a Lot and Stable ſome little Diſtance therefrom. A paſture of ſix or ſeven Acres, encloſed, adjoining Mr. *Southall*'s Paſture. Alſo fifty Acres of Wood Land about five Miles from Town, on the main Road to *Jamestown*. Half the Purchaſe Money to be paid down, and for the Reſidue 12 Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſers giving Bond and Security to

(4) JOHN M. GALT, } Executors.
GABRIEL MAUPIN, }

*** We once more requeſt the Favour of all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate to make immediate Payment, which will be of infinite Service to Mr. *Craig*'s Family.

ESSEX, *February* 18, 1777.

TO be rented till the 1ſt of *January* next, or for ſuch longer Time as may be agreed on, a MERCHANT MILL, conveniently ſituated on Navigation, about a Mile from the Town of *Tappahannock*. She Works two Pair of Stones, and has every neceſſary Apparatus for carrying on the Flour Manufactory, with a Bakehouſe, Granary, Cooper's Shop, and Miller's Houſe; alſo a large and convenient Dwelling-Houſe in *Tappahannock*, genteelly finiſhed, and very pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank of the River, with a large Garden and all neceſſary Outhouſes. For Terms apply to

(‖) WILLIAM SHEDDEN.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, *Jan.* 20, 1777.

THE Stewardſhip of this Academy will be vacant on the firſt Day of next *July*, and on the ſecond *Tueſday* of *March* the Truſtees will meet to make a new Election of a Gentleman to act in that Office; at which Time any Gentlemen who may be inclined to undertake it will pleaſe to attend, and make their Applications to the Board. It is computed that the Profits and Perquiſites of the Place will amount to 1000l. per Annum.

FRANCIS WATKINS, Clerk.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen who have any Copies of *Ruddiman*'s Rudiments, Cordery, *Eſop*'s Fables, or Selectæ Veteri, to part with, may diſpoſe of them to Advantage at the Academy, and will greatly oblige the Truſtees by procuring them, to be conveyed to the Place, which it is probable they may eaſily do, as there are frequent Opportunities from different Parts of the Country.